

EXTRA.

The



"Circulation Books Open to All."

The World.

EXTRA.

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT ASSASSINATED!

Chief Executive of the French
Republic Stabbed by an
Anarchist at Lyons.

HE LIVED ONLY A FEW HOURS.

Was on His Way to the The-
atre After Opening the In-
ternational Exposition.

THE ASSASSIN UNDER ARREST.

Third Anarchistic Attempt Upon the Life
of the Ruler of France—Cesore Gio-
vanni Sesto is the Assassin.



PRESIDENT SADI-CARNOT
Assassinated To-Day in Lyons.

LYONS, France, June 21.—A third at-
tempt was made this evening upon the
life of the President of the Republic,
Sadi Carnot. He was stabbed in the
left side and died in great agony a few
hours later, at 12:45 A. M.

The assassin has been identified as
an Italian named Cesare Giovanni
Sesto.

But for the presence of mind of a by-
stander the villain would probably have
slain the President where he stood.
His arm was raised to deal the finishing
blow, when he was struck down by a
blow from behind and made a prisoner.

The President was visiting Lyons in
connection with the International Ex-
position. Upon his arrival here he was
tendered a reception at the Prefecture,
after which he visited the exhibition.

After spending some time at the ex-
hibition he proceeded to the Palais de
Commerce, where a banquet was given
in his honor.

At 9:25 o'clock to-night President Car-
not started for the theatre, where a
gala performance was to be given be-
cause of his presence in the city.

Several carriages were in the process-
ion, the first one being occupied by the
President.

M. Carnot's carriage was driven slowly
along in front of the Palace of Com-
merce and then turned into Rue de la
Republique, the facade of
the palace. When half way down the
street, which was lined with enthusiastic
crowds of people who were loudly cheer-
ing, a man rushed out of the crowd
and sprang upon the step of the Presi-
dent's landau.

Just at this moment M. Carnot was
waving his right hand and saluting with
his hat in his left hand in response to
the ovation that was being given to him
by the crowd. The people close to the
carriage saw that the man standing on
the step had a knife in his hand.

By the glare of the electric lights they
saw the bright blade gleam in the air as
the assassin's arm descended, and then
President Carnot was seen to fall back

in his seat, his face deathly pale. One
of his hands was pressed over his heart,
where the steel had entered his body.

M. Rinaud, Prefect of Police, who was
seated beside M. Carnot, immediately
struck the assassin a blow full in the
face and knocked him from the step,
thus preventing the man from again
stabbing the President, which it was his
evident intention to do.

Instantly cries of "Le President est as-
sassiné," "Mort a la assassin," were
heard on every side, and the crowd in
the vicinity of the carriage swelled to
enormous proportions, every member of
it seemingly intent upon killing the as-
sassin.

He was grasped by a dozen hands,
and his life would have then and there
paid the forfeit of his crime had it not
been for several Sergeants de Ville, who
seized him and attempted to draw him
away from his captors.

This was found to be impossible, as
the infuriated populace were determined
to lynch the man.

The efforts of the sergeants availed
nothing, beyond saving the man from
instant death. Blows were aimed at his
face and head over the shoulders of the
police, who had by this time received re-
inforcements, and many of the blows
landed fairly.

At last the police succeeded in driving
the howling mob back a foot or so from
their prisoner, but to get the captive
through the crowd was a physical impos-
sibility.

In the mean time the news of the at-
tempted murder had spread with light-
ning-like rapidity, and mounted guards
were sent to the aid of the policemen
who were still struggling to preserve the
life of the assassin.

With drawn sabres in their hands, the
guards rode down into the swirling
crowd, heedless of whom their horses
trampled upon.

The crowd slowly gave way before the
horses, and at last the centre of the mob
was reached. Then a cordon was
formed around the ten almost exhausted
policemen and their captive, and the
march to the police station began. Even
thus surrounded the prisoner was not

safe, for men in the crowd made frantic
endeavors to reach him.

The guards repelled these attacks with
the flat sides of their swords, at the
same time keeping watchful eyes upon
the crowd to prevent the prisoner from
being shot.

Maledictions were hurled upon the cap-
tive, and never before has such a wild
indignation against a human being been
seen in this city.

In the meantime physicians were
hastily summoned to attend the Presi-
dent, who had almost immediately been
conveyed to the Prefecture.

A careful examination was made of
the wound, and the doctors declared
that the condition of M. Carnot was
hopeless.

The receipt of the news of the assas-
sination caused a great sensation at the
Grand Theatre, which was filled to the
walls by the elite of Lyons. The the-
atre presented a brilliant scene, the
handsome toilets of the ladies being or-
set by the gay uniforms of the many
military officers present.

All were awaiting with impatience the
arrival of the President, and all were
unable to understand the cause of the
delay. Suddenly a man entered the
theatre crying, at the top of his voice,
"The President has been assassinated."

The most intense excitement followed
this abrupt announcement. Women
screamed, and several fainted. Many
men, without waiting to secure their
hats, ran out of the building in order
to confirm the news.

They found all the streets leading to
the Palace filled with excited throngs,
and in a few minutes they were con-
vinced that the report of the cowardly
attempt upon the life of the President
was true.

SADI CARNOT'S LIFE.

Two Attempts Had Previously Been Made
to Kill the President.

When towards the end of the year 1877
M. Sadi Carnot was made President of
the French Republic he had hardly

been heard of outside of France, and
even in his own country he was not at all
a prominent figure. To borrow a phrase
from our own political vocabulary, he
was a "dark horse." But there was a
familiar ring about the name Carnot
which had great carrying power with
the Republicans, whose government he
was so suddenly called to head. All
France, Legitimists and Republicans
alike, and all readers of history could
know well that name, if they don't
know of the immediate successor to At-
torney General.

The newly elected President was the
grandson of that famous Lazare Car-
not, the regicide of the French Revolution
and one of the leaders afterwards
of the revolt against Napoleon. Car-
not, "l'organisateur de la victoire" (the
organizer of victory).

HIS FATHER BANNISHED.

He was the son of Hippolyte Carnot,
who was one of the ministers of the
Government of 1830, and who, like his
father before him, was banished by the
Bonapartes, and only came back again
after the fall of the Second Empire, to
become a member of the Senate after-
wards of the revolution of 1870.

Up to this hour he had always shown
himself to be a conservative Republican,
but he had never displayed any marked
executive ability or keen skill in state-
craft. He had, however, sterling good
sense, combined with rare tact and he had
acquired confidence and respect among his
constituents. It is not surprising, then,
that he had been chosen to the Presi-
dency at a time when the country was
in a state of confusion and his
character had never been even so much
as marked by any political claim.

M. GREY'S SUCCESSOR.

During the Presidential crisis at the
end of 1897 which forced Jules Gre-
vy to resign, Sadi Carnot was not thought
of at all in the number of candidates
talked of for succession. But on Dec. 2,
in the midst of parliamentary in-
trigues, he was suddenly named as a
candidate. There was a quiet but sponta-
neous approval of the Ritz and the
thought of his name immediately commended
him as Grevy's most successful successor.

His attitude towards the Boulanger
episode was one of the most dangerous
questions that M. Carnot was called upon
to face. At the time there was a great
difference of opinion even among his own
counselors, about the equity and still more
expedient descent about the legality of the
proceedings which were taken against
the General. But, in so far as it was
possible to ascertain his attitude to-
wards the affair, M. Carnot himself
could have preferred to let the people
express their views unhampered by a
spectatorial and a Senate turned into
a trial court.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD BOULANGER.

tion had ever been cast upon his in-
tegrity as a public officer.

EVER LOYAL TO HIS CREED.

Throughout his career as President he
stuck firmly to his old creed—loyal
obedience to the laws and the resort
only to constitutional methods to change
them.

He began the moment he took the
office to surround himself with firm and
able men who could be relied upon for
principles. Since December, 1897, he helped
to fill the Government over many
months, and he never once appeared to
allow the calm of his character to be
ruined by the conflicting interests of the
Senate and the Chamber. Throughout
all the temporary outbreaks of one sort
and another since he took the helm, he
showed France that while he was not
dazzling as a statesman, he was safe
and sure, and that he was clear in ap-
prehension, even if he was slow in
movement.

The Boulanger episode was one of the
most dangerous questions that M. Car-
not was called upon to face. At the
time there was a great difference of
opinion even among his own counsel-
ors, about the equity and still more
expedient descent about the legality of the
proceedings which were taken against
the General. But, in so far as it was
possible to ascertain his attitude to-
wards the affair, M. Carnot himself
could have preferred to let the people
express their views unhampered by a
spectatorial and a Senate turned into
a trial court.

However, Boulanger was squelched
while Carnot was President, and the
moderation of his personal conduct and
the even discretion and rare good sense
which characterized his whole career
during the affair raised him very much
in the estimation of his countrymen.

His attitude towards the Boulanger
episode was one of the most dangerous
questions that M. Carnot was called upon
to face. At the time there was a great
difference of opinion even among his own
counselors, about the equity and still more
expedient descent about the legality of the
proceedings which were taken against
the General. But, in so far as it was
possible to ascertain his attitude to-
wards the affair, M. Carnot himself
could have preferred to let the people
express their views unhampered by a
spectatorial and a Senate turned into
a trial court.

As President of the Republic M. Carnot
received \$24,000 a year—\$12,000 as salary
proper, \$6,000 for maintaining his official
state, and \$6,000 for traveling expenses.
This is paid the President of the French
Republic in monthly installments of \$2,000.
M. and Mrs. Grevy had no money
and claimed the salary wasn't sufficient.

Future historians will have to decide
what M. Carnot did for France during
his administration and how far he lived
up to the ideas he set forth in his pro-
clamation. France was satisfied with
him five years and a half ago, when he
made him her President, and the country
appeared to be satisfied with him up
to the time of his death. Until the dis-
heaval which the Panama scandal
caused, not even so much as a relief-

All that changed with the coming in of
the Carnots.

A ROYAL ENTERTAINER.

The palace in the Rue St. Honoré ap-
propriated to the President of the Re-
public as his town residence was used
by the Carnots for the entertainment of
the guests of the Republic, and the en-
tertainment was always given in a way
that never failed to impress a visitor.
No court in Europe was ever better kept
up, in so far as everything representing
elegance and good form was concerned,
than the Republican court of the Car-
nots. They never forgot they were Re-
publicans. But they never forgot, either,
what was due to France, of which the
President represented the chief.

The receptions and dinners given at
the Elysee were kept strictly up to the
dictates which France herself gave to
the world, and even the most bourgeois
Republican admired the President for
upholding one of the traits which France
most prides herself in—distinctive ele-
gance.

It was this sort of thing, too, that
slowly won popularity for M. Carnot, as
well as his calm conservatism and good
sense.

Then, too, he travelled about the
country from one end to another open-
ing assemblies, laying the cornerstone for
a fortress, reviewing troops, inspecting
factories. Last autumn he made a jour-
ney to Lille, which three years before
was the stronghold of Bonapartism and
Houliangism, and which twelve years
before that was somewhat of a strong-
hold for the Legitimist party.

A FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMAN.

He received the workmen there as
they had never been received before in
their lives by anybody in authority, and
spoke to them kindly and without kid-
gloved assumption of superiority.

The rain fell in torrents, but he re-
fused scoldingly to spoil the programme
laid out for the day. He was drenched
three times in driving to different parts
of the old town. After three duckings
he insisted on undertaking the fourth,
because he had been told that some
of the colliers from Lens, where there
had recently been a strike by Socialists,
wished to give him a serenade. In the
rain, shook hands with the spokesman
of the band, and then thanked the ser-
enaders in a few well-chosen words.

Liberal in his almsgiving, he is said
to have saved nothing out of his official
salary. He did not go in debt, and his
record is clean so far as his lending him-
self to political jobs of any kind is con-
cerned. The worst said about him from
any source worthy of consideration dur-

ing the Panama scandal was that he was
a passive looker-on.

HIS IDEAS OF POLITICAL DUTY.

During the Ministerial crisis of early
last year his behavior was right in line
with his dogged and tenacious ideas of
political duty. And it was for these va-
rious manifestations of his character as
a rigid constitutionalist, a cheerful giver
of alms, a man in touch with the
masses, a simple, loyal gentleman, doing
his best, apparently, to live up to duty
he had undertaken, that "high-hearted,
witty, laughter-loving France" forgave
him for not being brilliant and clever,
and learned to care for him for being
sensible and sincere.

In personal appearance he was very
pale-sallow, in fact—and his face has
been described as a study in "black and
white." The almost transparent skin
of his face was emphasized by coal-black
hair and a coal-black mustache and
beard, the last being always kept care-
fully trimmed and even. He always
dressed with notable care, and good
taste as well as good tailoring always
characterized him. He was a middle-
aged man of somewhat haughty man-
ner. He was a great cigarette-smoker,
a great theatre-goer and good deal of a
gourmet.

HIS TACT MADE HIM POPULAR.

He was well liked by the French, after
they got to understand him, and he
escaped the onslaughts which frequen-
tly assailed his Ministers. Perhaps that
was because he had the tact to cheer-
fully accept the small amount of power
committed to his hands and to let the
Ministers really rule, in accordance with
the present French Constitution.

He was especially interested in Amer-
ica and Americans, and he always
treated Americans in France with
marked courtesy. He studied our in-
stitutions carefully, and was an in-
terested observer of public events on
this side of the water. He often ex-
pressed his intention of coming here
some day, and it was said that he was
very eager to see the World's Fair.

By inheritance he was a literary man,
and he wrote a good deal of poetry,
which he could never be induced
to publish. He was an enthusiastic
Shakespearean scholar, and had piles
of manuscript containing his notes on
this plays, several of which he himself
translated into French.

President Carnot, in the summer of
1898, was shot at while he was crossing
the Champs Elysees, by Ferrin, an en-
caped lunatic. Another attempt was
made in July, 1891, as he was opening
the Avenue de la Republique. Neither
shot hit the President.

26 SUPPOSED TO BE LOST. The Tug James B. Nicoll Capsized at Noon Off the Scotland Lightship.

The tug James B. Nicoll, having on
board sixty-five young men, principally
from this city, though a few are known
to have belonged to Brooklyn, was sunk
just outside Sandy Hook at 12 o'clock
today. She also had a crew of three
men and a captain.

So far as is known only thirty-nine
persons were saved.

It was an outing of the Herring Fishing
Club, of which Charles Kirchner, of No.
141 Second avenue, is the President.
There are but seven actual members of
this organization, which is in the habit
of going to the Fishing Banks on a
chartered tug once or twice a year.
Tickets for the club's excursions are,
however, sold to all who care for them
up to the limits of the tug's capacity.

A count of the tickets issued yester-
day puts the total number of the ex-
cursionists at sixty-five.

Mr. Kirchner, who, with thirty others,
was rescued by the Hoboken tug Robert
H. Sayre, is unable to say who the men
were that were lost. He can only de-
scribe them as for the most part young
men, ranging in age from nineteen to
twenty-five.

MAN AT THE WHEEL BLAMED.

He puts the blame for the shocking
fatality upon whoever it was of the tug's
crew that was at the wheel at the time.
It seems to have been a case of an at-
tempt on the part of those who managed
the tug to frighten and enjoy the fright
of their passengers.

The fishing party left pier 3, North
River, at 7 A. M. and proceeded at once
to the banks below Sandy Hook.
It is said by the survivors of the wreck
that the fishing was poor and that the
officers of the club requested the captain
to weigh anchor a number of times in
search of better places. The captain, as
he was bound to do, complied with these
requests, but was evidently vexed and
out of sorts.

When finally the sea became so high
that it was necessary to turn the tug
homeward, the opportunity, it is said,
was seized upon by those in charge of
the tug to give the excursionists a
shaking up and a dose of salt water.

IN A STIFF BREEZE.

There was a strong tide running and
a stiff breeze from the southwest. The
tug plunged her nose deep in the billows,
while her stern was lifted high out of
the water.

If it was really the aim of the crew
to frighten their passengers they suc-
ceeded. With each terrific plunge of the
tug, the party on board became more
alarmed and panic-stricken.

There are said to have been two men
in the pilot-house who enjoyed the ter-
ror of the passengers, and who laughed at
them as they tried to avoid a drenching by
the waters that came in over the bows.

The alarm responded to such an extent
that the passengers became uncontroll-
able.

Suddenly, when about two miles to
the westward of Scotland Lightship, a
panic-stricken rush was made by nearly
everybody on board to the port side of
the tug. Just at that instant the vessel
was lifted on a rising wave and the
weight on her side capsize her to port.

SHE SANK QUICKLY.

She sank in an incredibly short space
of time; before there was a chance to
make any use of the life-preservers
with which she was provided.

The nearest vessel to the scene of the
disaster was the coast steamer Algon-
quin and the tug Robert H. Sayre, of
Hoboken.

The former, doubtless unaware that
the sunken tug had so large a party on
board, sent only one lifeboat to the res-
cue.

The Sayre, which was returning from
the Banks with eighty members of the
Herring Fishing Club, of He-
boken, got to the spot at the same time
that the Algonquin's lifeboat did and
was able to render efficient aid.

THEY CLUNG TO A BOAT.

Clinging to the outside of a boat from
the sunken tug were a number of men
who were promptly rescued. Others of
the shipwrecked party were supporting
themselves on boards and boxes which
had been swept from the deck of the
Nicoll as she capsized.

The Sayre rescued thirty-one persons
and brought them safely to this city.
Several of them were nearly dead when
taken out of the water and were only
saved by being rolled upon barrels and
by copious doses of liquor, of which
there was fortunately a good supply at
hand.

It is not known at this hour just how
many were saved by the steamer's life-
boat, but probably not above twelve,
which would bring the total loss of life
up to twenty-six souls.

It is known that two dead bodies were
picked up by the tug C. E. Evans, which
arrived on the scene a few moments
after the Robert H. Sayre, and that she
rescued nobody alive.